

Meade County News.

JOHN D. WEBBLE, Publisher.

MEADE, KANSAS.

The state Temperance union has three lecturers in the field. Kansas University has students from seventy-nine counties of Kansas.

Mrs. Grant Gillett, of Mexico, is visiting friends in Dickinson county.

R. A. Short, of Cloud county, gets a \$900 clerkship in the census bureau.

There has been but one death in Haskell county for more than a year.

It is believed that returns will show 20,000 acres of alfalfa in Jewell county.

A Rochester, N. Y. horse dealer gets stock to sell largely from Harvey county.

W. R. Weaver, a paper-hanger, was cut in two near Valley Center by a train.

Holton is receiving bouquets for his happy handling of the G. A. R. encampment.

Of 68 teachers who took examination in Cherokee county only 15 were given certificates.

John Hanshaw was killed by being caught between two street cars in Hutchinson.

Twenty-two of the forty graduates of the Independence high school are young women.

During April there were shipped from Wakefield 25 cars of hogs and 600 cases of eggs.

A new gusher has been struck at Chanute which flows at the rate of 6,500,000 feet a day.

The Witt brothers, who robbed a store in Tipton, have been captured and goods recovered.

The debate contest between the universities of Kansas and Nebraska was won by the Nebraskans.

Harper county offered \$50,000 in bonds for the new transcontinental road and their offer is accepted.

Every town and village in Marion county is equipped and connected with a local and long distance telephone system.

Two unclaimed estates in Atchison county revert to that city and to the state; the personal property to the city and the realty to the state.

The supreme court has affirmed a decision of the district court against Garden City for \$30,000 worth of trees which that city purchased during the boom.

Three thousand head of feeder cattle on their way from Texas to Montana were unloaded at the Wichita Union stockyards one day last week and they were fed, watered and rested.

The Kansas grand lodge, A. O. U. W., has won the prize of \$2,000 offered by the supreme lodge of the order to the grand lodge making a gain of 23 per cent in its membership in one year.

A fake story is going the rounds of the eastern papers that thousands of Kansas farmers will attend the Kansas City convention, making the trip across the state in caravans of covered wagons.

An M. K. & T. stock train broke in two on a trestle near Moran and two stock cars and the caboose went over. J. R. Gladden was killed and the conductor and brakeman and two others were somewhat injured.

Teachers are again complaining of the character of the examination questions sent out by the state superintendent. Out of 40 who took examination in one county only six received certificates. The teachers are indignant over being required to guess puzzles.

It is said that W. A. Quayle, who was a Shawnee county, Kansas boy, and president of Baker University at Baldwin, can have the presidency of De Pauw university in Indiana if he will take it.

Willis K. Foulks, treasurer of Kansas university, has sent E. E. Brown to Cape Nome. Brown was Chancellor Snow's stenographer.

Department Commander W. W. Martin, of Fort Scott, has appointed Frank Lyons of the same place as adjutant general of the G. A. R.

A bullet was found in an elm tree near Atchison imbedded near the center, and inside of 100 rings which show the annual growth of the tree.

Two chicken thieves have been sentenced to the penitentiary from Sedgewick, for six years each. There are two more of the same gang yet to be tried.

A whisky drummer is in jail at Troy and the only chance to get out is to pay fine and costs amounting to \$241. His friends in St. Joseph and Atchison are making up a purse for him.

There are numerous telephone lines in Dickinson county and when the Abilene band gives a concert the people gather at the farmers' homes and listen to the music with as much pleasure as if in town.

A Vermontier is looking over Kansas for chances to loan money for a life insurance company. He says that the rating of Central Kansas farm loans is practically the same as Iowa and eastern Kansas and that investors are satisfied that one is equally as safe as the other.

The graduating class in the high school at Ottawa has, this year, nineteen young women and six young men.

Circular letters are becoming more common. Mrs. T. A. Turner, of Meriden has relatives all over the United States, Canada, Hawaii and China.

Each writes a letter to all the rest and when the package reaches the writer he takes out his old letter and puts in a new one and starts the package on its rounds again. Thus each member of the circle receives a package twice a year.

ANTI-TRUST ACTION TAKEN.

Judiciary Committee has Formulated Constitutional Amendment. GIVING POWER TO CONGRESS.

Washington, May 17.—The trust question led to animated discussion in the house committee on judiciary, a constitutional amendment finally being adopted by a party vote, giving congress power to define, regulate, control, prohibit or dissolve trusts, monopolies or combinations, whether in the form of a corporation or otherwise. This amendment and a bill restricting trusts were framed some time ago by a special sub-committee on trusts. After many delays the work of the sub-committee was brought before the full committee with a view to getting the trust question before the house. After several attempts to amend the resolution, which were defeated on party lines, the committee adopted it also by a party vote, the Democrats voting in the negative.

The constitutional amendment as agreed to and reported to the house proposes the following as article XVI of the constitution:

"Section 1. All powers conferred by this article shall extend to the several states, to the territories, the District of Columbia and all territory under the sovereignty and subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

"Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to define, regulate, control, prohibit or dissolve trusts, monopolies or combinations, whether existing in the form of a corporation or otherwise. The several states may continue to exercise such power in any manner not in conflict with the United States.

"Sec. 3. Congress shall have power to enforce the provisions of this article by appropriate legislation."

Sensational Stuff, All.

Washington, May 18.—Reports from the American consul general at Rio de Janeiro must dispel the theory that Germany is encroaching on the Monroe doctrine. The consul general says there are about 300,000 German born persons in Brazil out of a population of 1,500,000, and that all but about 200 of these Germans have become citizens of Brazil, renouncing their allegiance to the emperor.

This would seem to render absurd the report that Germany is colonizing the South American country with a view to establishing the authority of the emperor on this side of the Atlantic.

It is said at the state department that the relations between Germany and the United States are of the most cordial character, and that there is not the slightest indication of anything happening to disturb them.

Missouri Colonists in Cuba.

St. Joseph, Mo., May 15.—A colony of Missourians went to Lagloria, Cuba, some time ago and reports of distress came back. Adolph Michel, a former well known resident of this city, in a letter says: "Our colony is in good standing and needs to land and lots will be issued to those who have paid up their dues in the latter part of May or first of June. The newspaper reports that we called on the government for support and transportation back to the states is not true, nor have there been any cases of yellow fever. There has been no sickness of any kind here; we are all enjoying the best of health. A boom is expected and all the colonists expect wealth out of their fruit plantations."

If Contractors Were Reasonable.

Chicago, March 15.—"The Contractors' council refuses to consider for a moment any proposition emanating from the mayor," said a member of the council. "We are fighting for a principle."

Members of the council also accuse Mayor Harrison of "playing politics, thus causing a prolongation of the strike."

Corporation Counsel Walker, on the other hand, said after his conference with the labor leaders that, if the Contractors' Council were half so reasonable as the labor unions, the strike would be settled within forty-eight hours.

Boycotts Are Illegal.

San Francisco, May 16.—United States circuit of appeals has affirmed the illegality of the "boycott" in the case of C. J. and L. E. Hanchett versus John Chitevich. The opinion was rendered by Judge Ross and concurred in by Judges Gilbert and Morrow.

Chitevich is a merchant of Silver Peak, Nev. The Hanchetts threatened their employees with discharge should they continue to buy merchandise from him. The merchant brought suit and obtained an injunction and damages.

Oppose Extradition Papers.

New York, May 16.—The papers for the extradition of C. W. F. Neely, the alleged chief conspirator in the Cuban postal frauds, has arrived here from Washington. After reading the papers, which came by messenger from Washington, John D. Lindsay, counsel for Neely, informed District Attorney Burnett that he would oppose the granting of extradition.

Across From Cape Nome.

New York, May 16.—New gold fields, rivaling in richness the deposits of Cape Nome, will be opened to American miners if the expectation of the members of the Russian expedition, which arrived on the Campana, on its way to Northeastern Siberia are fulfilled.

Vladimir Woniarsky, a colonel of the Russian imperial guard, obtained the concession of the vast Siberian tract, which the expedition is to examine. There were more than forty applicants for the grant.

AGUINALDO'S WARNINGS.

Abundant Charge That Americans Inaugurated the War.

Washington, May 17.—The president has sent to the senate a letter received from General Otis transmitting a translation of a letter written by Aguinaldo to a friend in Manila, warning him to leave the city. Aguinaldo's letter is dated Malolos, January 17, 1899, and is addressed to Bonito Legario. In it Aguinaldo says: "I beg you to leave Manila with your family and to come here to Malolos, but not because I wish to frighten you. I merely wish to warn you for your satisfaction, although it is not yet the day or the week."

In his communication of transmittal, General Otis says: "The letter is forwarded to meet still further the absurd charge that the American authorities in Manila inaugurated the war."

General Otis also states that this letter was one of a number written by Aguinaldo to his friends in Manila warning them to leave the city for their safety. He adds that many families left the city in consequence of this warning.

WAITING ON SUPREME COURT.

Kiowa and Comanche Treaty Held up for a Decision.

Washington, May 15.—The senate committee on Indian affairs had a conference on the Kiowa and Comanche treaty. After a great deal of discussion as to the merits of the treaty it was decided not to take action until after the decision of the supreme court of the United States has been rendered in a case now pending, involving the claims of the Choctaws and Chickasaws, to a title to the lands in the Kiowa and Comanche reservation. It is understood that the supreme court has arrived at a decision in the case which was argued some time ago.

Until the committee knows exactly the opinion of the supreme court, it was thought best not to move in the matter. In order to facilitate action the committee decided to make a written appeal to the supreme court to render the expected decision.

The President's Humor.

Washington, May 18.—When the delegation interested in the free homes bill, headed by Dennis Flynn, called upon the president to sound his position, Flynn made a set speech, in it congratulating Mr. McKinley upon being the first president to sign a free homes bill. The president acknowledged the compliment and then, with a twinkle in his eye, addressing the delegation, said: "Gentlemen, I have received a telegram from the West asking me to present the pen with which I sign this bill to Senator Flynn. I thought this was very proper and appropriate. Is there any objection?"

The entire delegation spoke up in hearty approval of the proposition, whereupon the president took Mr. Flynn's hand and warmly congratulated him on the passage of the bill.

A Bold Seeder.

Toledo, O., May 16.—Rev. E. E. Patton, a prominent young Christian minister of this city, preached from the stage of Burt's opera house and made a terrible onslaught upon preachers and churches generally. Said he: "By the practice of the church more people are doomed to eternal perdition than were ever caused by the saloons or any other influence. Place no faith at all in your churches. Mark my words that there will be a reformation that will shake the religious world to its foundations. Isms and elisms will be parts of a broken parachute."

Rev. Mr. Patton will at once arrange for a church edifice with regular church services and will have in the building billiards, pool, bowling, etc., in the way of amusements, but no liquor or tobacco.

Situation in St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., May 17.—The distinguishing feature of the day in the street car strike situation was a riot which broke out on the opening of the Grand avenue line of the St. Louis Transit system, during the progress of which two men were shot. At nightfall, the Transit company and its 3,000 employees were no nearer an adjustment of their differences. The officials of the railroad company, members of the employees' grievance committee and the president of the police board were in session for five hours in an endeavor to reconcile the differences.

Killed by Joplin Footpad.

Joplin, Mo., May 15.—J. H. Patten was killed instantly at midnight in Wall street by an unknown negro highwayman and I. N. Clade, Patten's brother-in-law was wounded slightly. The men were going home when commanded by two men to throw up their hands. Clade complied, but Patten began firing. The highwaymen returned the fire and escaped.

Russian Colony in Kansas.

Topeka, May 15.—An eastern immigration agent is at Ottawa trying to make a deal for a big tract of land for a Russian colony that wants to come to Kansas. He says that there will be about 200 in the colony and that they are Dunkards. If he can't make a satisfactory deal in Franklin county he will go to Central Kansas for location.

Work Resumed on Chicago Postoffice.

Chicago, May 17.—Work on the post-office building is to be resumed immediately, regardless of the demands of Chicago labor unions or of the existing labor troubles. Contractor J. A. Pierce will employ any capable man, regardless of his affiliations with labor organizations. The federal government will protect such workmen. A large portion of the stone that will be used in the construction of the postoffice building will be that which has been cut by non-union toilers.

JUDGE HOOK'S INJUNCTION.

Absolute For One Week And Fully Covers The Case.

HARRY BRYAN GAVE ORDER.

Kansas City, May 15.—As predicted a strike was ordered Saturday on the street car system. About 500, or one-third of the employees responded promptly. Almost simultaneously with the action of the labor leaders in calling off the men Judge Hook of the federal district court issued an absolute injunction, to be heard in his court next Saturday. The injunction is predicated upon the fact that several of the persons complained of as threatening the interests of the company are residents of other states and the further fact that the strikers threaten to prevent the company from carrying out its contract with the United States government to transport Kansas City mail carriers to and from their routes.

Harry Bryan, the national organizer of the Amalgamated association, described as a resident of Michigan, is one of the parties enjoined and the others named are twenty-two local leaders of the union, several of whom are mentioned as residents of Ohio and Kansas.

The injunction restrains the persons named and all others from in any manner, directly or indirectly, stopping or interfering with the running of cars on the lines of the Metropolitan company; enjoins them from harassing, assaulting or in any manner interfering with any person who may be in the employ of the company as he goes to or from his work or as he is engaged in the operation of a street car; enjoins union men and all others from picketing or patrolling the car houses, stopping places, stations, tracks, or approaches thereto, or loitering in large numbers in or about any of the places named, or making loud or boisterous noises in the vicinity thereof for the purpose of intimidating or interfering with the company's employees.

The injunction even goes further and enjoins any concerted action to cause any act or annoyance which will assist in stopping the operation of the cars or interfering in any way with an employee in moving a car which may carry a mail carrier, or a messenger, or upon which a mail carrier or a messenger may wish to ride.

The Old Bell Again Rings.

Kansas City, Kas., May 17.—When President Lincoln proclaimed the freedom of the colored race, the news of his proclamation was sounded for twenty-four hours by the old "Liberty bell" which at that time was hanging in the belfry of the first church ever erected in Wyandotte county. It was the Baptist church at Bethel, Kas., eleven miles from Kansas City, Kas.

After the ancient church became of little service, its walls refusing to permit of further repair, the edifice was torn down and the bell turned over to the trustees of the church. For many years it has been silent and when it was rung Sunday from the belfry of the new Presbyterian church at Bethel the occasion was marked with fitting ceremonies, and many of the old settlers of that section of the country "drove for miles in order to be in attendance. Among the crowd which filled the edifice to its fullest capacity, were several persons who heard the historic bell ring out the proclamation of President Lincoln. The bell is a large one, weighing 7,000 pounds.

Last Card May be Ace Trump.

London, May 15.—The Boers seem to be on the eve of playing their last card, and according to many keen observers in England it is being played, not in South Africa, but in the United States through the medium of the Boer delegates who sailed for New York from Rotterdam last week. It is only natural that serious thought is chiefly devoted to prognosticating the date when the war in the Transvaal will be ended. Most estimates concur in agreeing that hostilities will have ceased by June.

Shot by Town Marshal.

Concordia, Kas., May 15.—At Glasco, this county, Allen Scott, a notorious character, was shot and instantly killed by Assistant Marshal Jamison, the ball from the Winchester passing entirely through his body. Scott was shooting a revolver in the streets and resisted arrest, attempting to shoot an officer who was unarmed but ran into a store and secured a rifle and killed his man. The inquest exonerated the officer. Scott assaulted the marshal of Scandia, two years ago, nearly killing him with a knife.

Germany Denies It All.

Berlin, May 15.—A high person in the foreign office, speaking with the correspondent of the Associated Press regarding the speech of Mr. Lodge in the United States senate, said that telegrams exchanged between the emperor and President Campos Salles show that the relations between Brazil and Germany are of the most cordial character. "If Brazil is not threatened by greater dangers than those that menace her from Germany, Brazilians may be unconcerned for the future."

Settlement On One Line.

St. Louis, Mo., May 16.—At a conference held between the officials of the Suburban Railway Company, the only system in St. Louis not controlled by the St. Louis Transit Company, and on which a strike was inaugurated ten days prior to that declared on the Transit system, and the officials of the employees on that road, an amicable adjustment was effected and the men returned to work. It can be positively stated that the union received full recognition.

Arms and Money for Filipinos.

New York, May 15.—A dispatch to the Evening World from Hong Kong says: "The Filipino junta has been receiving large amounts of money at Manila. Within the past three months shipments of arms have arrived here from Germany for the insurgent cause. The junta gave a big banquet here last night in honor of the re-organization of their government. The Filipinos claim they will open aggressive hostilities just as soon as the rainy season begins."

INHERITANCE TAX IS VALID.

It Is Not a Direct Tax but an Excise Duty.

Washington, May 16.—The supreme court of the United States announced opinions in the cases arising under the inheritance tax provision of the war revenue act; also in cases involving the applicability of the state inheritance tax law of New York to estates composed of government bonds. There were five decisions under the federal law and one under the state law, but two of the former class applied, as did one of the latter class, to the taxation of government bonds.

The court held that neither under the state nor the national enactment were national bonds exempt from taxation. The validity of the general federal law was affirmed, but it was held to be purely applicable to legacies and not to the entire estates of deceased persons, the court holding that "the tax is on the passing of legacies or distributive shares, with a progressive rate on each, separately determined by the sum of each of such legacies or distributive shares."

The decision held that the tax was not a direct tax, within the meaning of the constitution, but a duty or an excise law.

Try to Incent an Outbreak.

Manila, May 16.—The latest rumor of an outbreak in Manila among the natives, which was in circulation last week, was seriously discussed by some of the local papers, and attracted more general attention than has usually been the case with this sort of thing. As a matter of fact, many Filipinos did leave their American employers with the apparent intention of joining some such movement. This action, taken in connection with the arrest of several natives for carrying concealed weapons and the dispersion of several suspicious gatherings, gave color to the reports.

The officials have been active in the matter, but not inclined to think an uprising will be attempted. They believe the Filipinos lacking the necessary courage, especially in view of the fact that the natives feared to attempt the demonstration at the time of General Lawton's funeral, although they had made careful preparations and many insurgents had come to Manila for this express purpose.

A paper found among the captured effects of General Pantaleon Garcia asserts that the United States congress has done nothing for the Filipinos, and that, therefore, all Filipinos who are working for Americans must leave their employers immediately or suffer the penalty of treason.

One report is that the Filipino junta is endeavoring to incite an outbreak in order to show the civil commission that the insurrection is still alive.

Last week General MacArthur received a large number of officials, consuls, officers and representatives of commercial bodies. To Lieutenant Colonel Crowder, his military secretary, he will assign many duties heretofore devolving upon the adjutant general. This step is taken in view of the increasing importance of the post of governor general. MacArthur's policy appears to involve considerable decentralization. He will give to his staff authority in matters of detail and will devote himself largely to questions of policy.

Outlaws Captured.

Topeka, May 16.—Governor Stanley offered a reward of \$250 for the apprehension of E. F. Estelle, the outlaw who killed Sheriff Robertson near Council Grove.

Emporia, Kas.—Estelle and Murphy, the Marysville robbers, were captured six miles from Hartford by Sheriff O'Connor and a posse of fifty farmers. The posse was beating the woods south along the river, when the men were found lying in deep underbrush, fast asleep. Officer Miller, of Dunlap, discovered them, and, motioning the men near, covered the desperadoes and demanded their surrender. Murphy held up his hands, crying, "Don't shoot." Estelle started to his feet and attempted to escape. Several shots were fired by the posse and he fell, his legs filled with buckshot.

Senator Chandler Hints Fraud.

Washington, D. C., May 15.—Senator Chandler speaking of the Navy department's advocacy of contracting with armor plate manufacturers, said that Commander Folger, after the adoption of the harveized armor by this government resigned and joined the Harvey company at a salary of \$5,000, with an addition of \$20,000 stock in the company. He then went to Europe in the interests of the company. At the conclusion of Secretary Tracy's term he became immediately counsel for the Harvey company in defense of the Harvey patents.

Pretoria Is the Last Ditch.

London, May 17.—General Roberts says that a captured artillery officer says that there will be no serious fighting this side of Pretoria, as Borengien on the Vaal is indefensible. Heavy guns are being mounted at Pretoria.

"But Generals Botha and Limmer are agreed that ultimate success is impossible. President Kruger is obstinate and a majority of the Transvaalers hold firmly with him."

It is estimated that the Transvaalers can still muster 30,000 men on the fighting line.

New National Banks.

Washington, May 19.—The report of the comptroller of the currency shows that from March 1, the date on which the new financial bill became a law, to May 12, 229 applications have been received for authority to organize national banks with a capital of less than \$50,000 each, making a total capital of \$5,905,000.

During the same period, sixty-one applications have been received where the capital was more than \$50,000 each, or a total of \$7,205,000.

FREE HOMES BILL NOW A LAW.

Full Text as Passed By Both Houses and Signed by McKinley.

ONLY LAND OFFICE FEES NOW.

Washington, May 19.—Following is the full text of the free homes bill as it passed both houses and was signed by the president:

"A bill providing for free homesteads on the public lands for actual and bona fide settlers, and reserving the public lands for that purpose.

"Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That all settlers under the homestead laws of the United States upon agricultural public lands, which have already been opened to settlement, acquired prior to the passage of this act by treaty or agreement from the various Indian tribes, who have resided or who shall hereafter reside upon the tract entered in good faith for the period required by existing law shall be entitled to a patent for the land so entered, upon the payment to the local land officer of the usual and customary fees, and no other further charge of any kind whatsoever shall be required from such settler to entitle him to a patent for the land covered by the entry: Provided, that the right to commute any such entry and pay for said lands in the option of any such settler and in the time and at the prices now fixed by existing laws shall remain in full force and effect: Provided, however, that all sums of money so released, which if not released, would belong to any Indian tribe, shall be paid to such Indian tribe by the United States, and that in the event that the proceeds of the annual sales of the public lands shall not be sufficient to meet the payments heretofore provided for agricultural colleges and experimental stations, by an act of congress, approved August 13, eighteen hundred and ninety, for the more complete endowment and support of the colleges for the benefit of agricultural and mechanical arts, established under the provisions of an act of congress, approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, such deficiency shall be paid by the United States: And provided, further, that no lands shall be herein included on which the United States government has made valuable improvements, or lands that have been sold at public auction by said government.

Sec. 2. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Governor Smith Checkmates.

Butte, Mont., May 21.—Governor Smith sent dispatches from here to Senator W. A. Clark, Senator Chandler, chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, and Senator Frye, president of the senate, saying he had disregarded and revoked the action of Lieutenant Governor Spriggs in naming Mr. Clark to succeed to the vacancy caused by his own resignation, and saying he had named Martin Maginnis, of Helena, Mont., to fill the vacancy.

Called In Bonds.

Washington, May 21.—Secretary Gage after the cabinet meeting, announced that he would issue a call at once for the redemption of the \$25,000,000 of outstanding 2 per cent bonds of the funded loan of 1901, interest to cease on September 1, next. During the last ten and a half months of the present fiscal year, the treasury receipts have exceeded the expenditures by something over \$58,000,000.

Blood In St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., May 21.—The federal grand jury has been investigating the hindrances and obstruction to mails caused by the street car strike. Rioting has been frequent resulting in many cases in bloodshed and death. General Manager Baumhoff appeared discouraged over the conditions prevailing. "It is very disheartening," he said, "to see how little protection a big corporation can obtain for its property. In my judgment, the militia should be called out, for the police have demonstrated, to my satisfaction, at least, that they are not willing, or incapable of protecting our property. However, I shall not request that the militia be ordered out, as I have become tired of making requests."

Honolulu Rejoices.

Victoria, B. C., May 19.—The news of the passage of the Hawaiian bill making Hawaii a territory under Sanford B. Dole as governor was received in Honolulu May 9 with rejoicing. Preparations were being made for immense public celebrations.

Mythic Shriners.

Leavenworth, Kan., May 21.—Mythic Shriners from all parts of Kansas gathered here for a ceremonial initiation and a class of twenty novices were received. The visiting Shriners were tendered a reception and banquet on the part of the local members of the order. After viewing the sights at Fort Leavenworth and the Soldiers' home the Shriners left for Washington with Imperial Potentate John H. Atwood on a special train to attend the national convocation.

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More Synonyms.
It is told of a retired farmer that after returning from a continental tour on which he had long set his heart, he was narrating one evening to his friend, the doctor, how he had visited "the majestic lake of Geneva and trodden the banks of the blue Leman." "Excuse me," interrupted the doctor, "Lake Geneva and Lake Leman are synonymous." "That, my dear sir," replied the farmer, "I know very well; but are you aware that Lake Leman is the more synonymous of the two?" —New York Tribune.

How Much You Eat

Is not the question, but, how much you digest, because food does good only when it is digested and assimilated, taken up by the blood and made into muscle, nerve, bone and tissue. Hood's Sarsaparilla restores to the stomach its powers of digestion. Then appetite is natural and healthy. Then dyspepsia is gone, and strength, elasticity and endurance of the brain are restored. Hood's Sarsaparilla, she weighed only 111 pounds. After taking four bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, she weighed 136 pounds. She took it again after the grip and one bottle got her up. Miss Otis, McCort, 528 Lafayette Ave., Lebanon, Ind.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Blood Medicine.

A Wonderful Filippino Hat.

A hat that will keep out the rain, serve as a helmet, and in case of emergency answers for a dish to hold water or food, is a convenience not to be despised. Such a hat is worn by the Philippine Indians. It is a black bowl-shaped affair, made of narrow strips of some fine species of rattan. It is of several thicknesses, and is impervious to rain. The hat of the women is even more useful than the men's. It is made of palm leaf or rattan, and has a brim so wide that it serves as an umbrella in case of need. Two women may sometimes be seen sheltered under one hat as they cross the street in the rain. But this broad brimmed hat is not only an umbrella and a head covering, it answers well as a basket, and in the market the women display their fruit or fish upon it, placing it on the ground before them.

SEE TO THE WALLS.

A Danger in Schoolrooms and How to Prevent it.

Owing to the gathering of so many different classes of persons therein,